## In the Claims

- 1) (Previously presented) A process for reducing atherosclerotic plaques in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of lysosomal acid lipase, sufficient to effect a reduction in the amount of atherosclerotic plaques in said mammal.
- (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein said lysosomal acid
  lipase targets a receptor site for uptake into lysosomes.
- 3) (original) The process of claim 2 wherein said receptor site is selected from the group consisting of oligosaccharide recognition receptors and peptide sequence recognition receptors.
- 4) (original) The process of claim 3 wherein said receptor site is a mannose receptor site.

Claims 5-9 (cancelled)

10) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has fewer than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

- 11) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has more than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.
- 12) (original) The process of claim 10 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.
- 13) (original) The process of claim 12 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.
- 14) (original) The process of claim 11 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.
- 15) (original) The process of claim 14 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.
- 16) (Previously presented) The process of claim 1 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is exogenously produced.
- 17) (Previously presented) The process of claim 16 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and is administered either orally, parenterally, by injection, intravenous infusion, inhalation, controlled dosage release or by intraperitoneal administration.

- 18) (Previously presented) The process of claim 17 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.
- 19) (Previously presented) A method for treatment of atherosclerosis in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of lysosomal acid lipase, sufficient to treat said condition.
- 20) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase targets a receptor site for uptake into lysosomes.
- 21) (original) The method of claim 20 wherein said receptor site is selected from the group consisting of oligosaccharide recognition receptors and peptide sequence recognition receptors.
- 22) (original) The method of claim 21 wherein said receptor site is a mannose receptor site.

Claims 23-27 (cancelled)

- 28) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has fewer than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.
- 29) (Previously presented) The method of claim 19 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase has more than six N-linked acetylglycosylation residues.

- 30) (original) The method of claim 28 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.
- 31) (original) The method of claim 30 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.
- 32) (original) The method of claim 29 wherein the N-acetylglycosylation residue is oligosaccharide-terminated.
- 33) (original) The method of claim 32 wherein the oligosaccharide terminating residue is a mannose residue.
- 34) (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is exogenously produced.
- 35) (Previously presented) The method of claim 34 wherein said lysosomal acid lipase is in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and is administered either orally, parenterally, by injection, intravenous infusion, inhalation, controlled dosage release or by intraperitoneal administration
- 36) (Previously presented) The method of claim 35 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.

## Claims 37-65 cancelled

- 66) (original) A method for treatment of atherosclerosis in a mammal comprising administering to said mammal a safe and effective amount of exogenously produced lysosomal acid lipase sufficient to treat said condition.
- 67) (original) The method of claim 66 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is in a suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
  - 68) (original) The method of claim 67 wherein the lysosomal acid lipase is administered by intravenous infusion.